THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 9, 1750.

No. 263.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER, Dec. 21.

AS the queſtion now in agitation, between the maſters and journeymen of the city of *London*, is of the greateſt importance to the general trade and manufactures of the kingdom, One of the PROPOSALS in a late ingenious pamphlet, entitled, *An Eſſay on the Advantages and Diſadvantages, which reſpectively attend France and* Great Britain *with Regard to Trade: With ſome Propoſals for removing the principal Diſadvantages of* Great-Britain; will not be improper for conſideration.

PROPOSAL VII.

LET foreign merchants and tradeſmen be encouraged to ſettle among us, by a general naturalization act for all Proteſtants: If it be judged improper to admit them into offices of truſt or power, it is eaſy to add a clauſe, that theſe privileges ſhall be confined to natural born ſubjects.

OBJECTION.

What! Muſt foreigners come, and take the bread out of our mouths?

What bread do they eat?—And out of whoſe mouth? It muſt be *Engliſh* bread; of corn which grew here; and the foreigners who eat it, earn it by their labour, and pay for it. The more inhabitants there are to conſume the produce of our lands, the better can the farmer and the gentleman pay their ſhopkeepers and tradeſmen, and the more manufactures will they conſume in every reſpect. In the next place, out of whoſe mouth do they take this bread? If they introduce new manufactures, or carry thoſe already eſtabliſhed to greater perfection, the public is greatly benefited, and no individual can be injur'd. If they employ themſelves only in ſuch as are already ſettled and perfected, they will not detraud the mouths of ſober, frugal, and induſtrious perſons, who may work as cheap, and can work as well as foreigners; and therefore ſhould be obliged to do both. None but the abandon'd, debauched, and diſſolute, who would chuſe to be idle three or four days in a week, and want to have their wages ſo high as to ſupport this extravagance, can make ſuch a complaint. And ſhall they be heard? Shall we continue the excluſion of all ſober and induſtrious foreigners, ſo much to the national diſadvantage, merely to gratify the extravagant and unreaſonable humours of ſuch wretches as theſe? It is to be hoped we ſhall purſue more prudent meaſures, both for our ſakes and their own.

We are told farther, 'that all *Engliſh* tradeſmen, of every 'denomination, are uſed to live better than foreigners, and 'therefore cannot afford to work or ſell ſo cheap as they.'—Be it ſo! Carry this argument to a foreign market, and ſee whether it will perſuade the inhabitants of that country to trade with you. A *French* and an *Engliſh* merchant are competitors, and rivals to each other, in the markets of *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turky*, and in ſhort all over the world. The *Frenchman* offers his goods at 20, 15, 10, or 5 per cent cheaper than the *Engliſh*.—Our countryman is demanded, why he will not ſell his goods as cheap as others? His anſwer is, 'that the manufacturers and merchants live better in *England*, than foreigners do, and therefore he cannot afford it.' This is a moſt perſuaſive argument!!—Undoubtedly he will ſell much cloth by alledging it!! He is aſked again, why they will not in his country admit foreigners, who work cheaper, to ſettle among them, that ſo they may be able to trade upon an equal footing with their neighbours? To this he replies, 'that foreigners ought not to come and take the bread out of the 'mouths of the natives.' Such kind of reaſoning muſt give a high idea of our ſenſe and diſcernment. Let us therefore apply the caſe to ourſelves, and not argue in that abſurd and ridiculous manner at home.

The admiſſion then of foreigners to ſettle in our country is ſo far from taking the bread out of the mouths of the natives, that it is putting bread into the mouths of thoſe who, otherwiſe, in a ſhort time muſt have none: For the *Engliſh* muſt trade, at leaſt, upon an equal footing with other nations, or not trade at all.—And then, when the not trading at all is the conſequence, we ſhall indeed have no foreigners to complain of, but we ſhall have a much ſorer evil;—and then, perhaps when it is too late, the moſt ſelf-intereſted among us will be ſorry that we had not admitted the frugal and induſtrious from all parts of the world, to ſhare the gains of trade with them, rather than to have none at all.

But let us try all this reaſoning by plain matters of fact. The town of *Birmingham*, for example, admits all perſons to come and ſettle among them; whom, tho' they are *Engliſhmen*, the original natives of the place may as juſtly term foreigners with regard to them, as we ſtile other nations by that name. 'Foreigners, therefore, and I know not who, come from all 'parts, and ſettled at *Birmingham*; and—took the bread out 'of the mouths of the natives.' What then was the conſequence of this great wickedneſs?—Why, within theſe few years, the trade and buildings of the town have been prodigiouſly increaſed, and all the eſtates for a great many miles round have felt the benefit of this great acceſſion of trade and inhabitants. *Birmingham*, from being a place of little conſequence, is now become one of the moſt flouriſhing and conſiderable in the kingdom. And there is no town, with it's excluſive charters, that can boaſt of ſo many ſkilful artiſts, as this which admits all comers. Moreover, there are fewer beggars in this town, *Manchester*, and *Leeds*, where all are free, than in any which has companies of trades, and excluſive charters. So true and certain it is, that theſe rights and privileges, as they are called, do multiply the numbers of the poor, by damping the ſpirit of induſtry, frugality, and emulation, inſtead of diminiſhing them. A manufacturer, who knows that no foreigner dares come in to be a competitor againſt him, thinks himſelf privileged to be idle.

The other inſtance I ſhall mention, is the caſe of the *French* hugonots, who fled from the perſecution of *Lewis* XIV, and took refuge in *England*. But great was the outcry againſt them, at their firſt coming. 'Poor *England* would be ruin'd! 'Foreigners encouraged! And our own people ſtarving!' This was the popular cry of thoſe times. But the looms in *Spittle-fields*, and the ſhops on *Ludgate hill*, have at laſt taught us another leſſon. And now, it is hoped, we may ſay without offence, theſe hugonots have been ſo far from being of diſſervice to the nation, that they have partly got, and partly ſaved, in the ſpace of fifty years, a balance in our favour of, at leaſt, fifty millions ſterling.

In ſhort (ſelf intereſt apart), what good reaſon can be aſſigned, why we ſhould not admit of foreigners among us? Our country is but thinly inhabited, in compariſon to what it might be: And many hundred thouſand of acres of good land, in *England* and *Wales*, not to mention *Scotland* and *Ireland*, lie either intirely waſte, or are not ſufficiently cultivated, for want of hands, and perſons to conſume the product. Our vaſt commons all over the kingdom, and many of the foreſts and chaces, might be parceled out in lots, to ſuch of the foreigners as chuſe a country life; and the reſt might find employment, in ſome ſhape or other, in the different manufactures. The natives of *England* likewiſe do not increaſe ſo faſt as thoſe of other countries; our common people being much abandoned and debauched. The marriage rate alſo is not ſufficiently encouraged among us; and ten thouſand common whores are not ſo fruitful (leaving aſide the ſin of the parents, the diſeaſes of the few children that are born, and their want of a proper and virtuous education) I ſay, 10,000 common whores are not ſo

fruitful

fruitful as fifty healthy young married women, that are honeſt and virtuous: By which means, the ſtate is defrauded of the increaſe of upwards of 199 ſubjects out of 200, every year.—Add to all this, that it has been long obſerved by men of thought and ſpeculation, that more young children die in *England* from the birth to two years old, than in any other country. The ſea likewiſe, and our extenſive plantations, are a continual drain upon us. And the manufacturing poor at home are killing themſelves, and, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, their poſterity likewiſe, as faſt as they can, by thoſe ſure inſtruments of death, gin and ſpirituous liquors. For all theſe reaſons therefore, as well as on account of lowering the price of labour, and preventing the combinations of journeymen, ſo loudly complain'd of, and ſeverely felt throughout the kingdom, it is humbly hoped, that thoſe perſons who have hitherto oppoſed the naturalization bill, will ſee cauſe to change their ſentiments; and will look upon it as highly uſeful and expedient, and productive of the greateſt national advantages. There are many thouſands of manufacturers, both in ſilk and woolen, in the ſouth of *France*, all zealous proteſtants, who would gladly come over, if they could learn that they ſhould meet with a kind reception. And as *England* and *France* are competitors in almoſt all branches of commerce, every ſingle manufacturer ſo coming over would be our gain, and a double loſs to *France*.

This argument is further purſued with regard to our Colonies,—that the more populous we are at home, the more ſhall we conſume of their produce, and be able to ſupply them ſo well with the manufactures which they want, that they will have no need to get them, as they do now, from other countries, to the loſs of the mother country.

LONDON.

Feb. 3. Orders are given at his majeſty's yards for getting ready for the ſea ſeveral twenty and forty gun ſhips early in the ſpring.

Feb. 8. We hear from Braintree in Eſſex, that they had a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning there on Monday laſt, by which accident the lightning ſet fire to the ſteeple, which intirely conſumed it.

Feb. 12. They write from Briſtol, that a ſea cheſt is come on ſhore at Milford, and by the papers in it, they diſcover the captain's name to be Rich, and bound from Leghorn to London; ſo its fear'd the ſhip and all the crew are periſh'd.——There is alſo come aſhore ſome gilded works of a Virginia ſhip.

Letters from Plymouth inform us, that the maſter of a ſhip which put in there in the late ſtorm, reports, that before he came in he had ſeen five or ſix veſſels, two of whom were large, in very great diſtreſs, almoſt without maſts, and in a terrible ſea.

People are under great apprehenſions for the Norfolk Indiaman, there being no news heard of her yet.

It is ſaid that a large Dutch ſhip, laden with tobacco, was lately loſt near Lyme in Dorſetſhire; and that ſhe was immediately plundered by the ſavages of the country.

Feb. 14. Sunday morning a fellow was committed to priſon, for attempting to commit a rape on the body of a child not 10 years of age, in Caſtle ſtreet, Wapping.

On Monday laſt ſeveral perſons were found concealed in an empty houſe in Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, being obſerved by a perſon who lived oppoſite to the ſaid houſe, who ſuſpected they intended to break into the next ſhop, which was rightly conjectur'd, for one of the gang has confeſs'd, that was their intention; and that their practice was to go a houſe breaking every night; whereupon they were all committed to jail.

Yeſterday two lads were committed to the Gatehouſe for robbing the ſhop of Mr. Ownhill, a cheeſmonger in King-ſtreet near the Seven Dials.

On Thurſday laſt was committed to Maidſtone goal one John Maſon, for robbing the houſe of John Hyde, Eſq; on Blackheath.

Alſo William Owen, for ſtealing a boat from the ſtern of a veſſel at Greenwich, belonging to William Reynolds; and alſo for ſtealing an anchor from the bow of his majeſty's ſhip the Lively.

Alſo Thomas Finakin, for ſtealing wearing apparel from Mr. John Eddes. And Iſaac Allen and Samuel Carr, for robbing an out-houſe belonging to Sir James Creed, knt. of Greenwich.

Feb. 22. Yeſterday came advice, that admiral Spinola, from the Havanna, for Cadiz, with five ſhips (one of them diſmaſted) are put into Martinico; having ſeven millions of dollars on board.

At the ſame time came an account, that the Franciſco, alias la Lydia, from Buenos Ayres, is arrived at Cadiz, having two millions of dollars on board.

Feb. 27. On Sunday morning about two o'clock as Valentine Blake, Eſq; was going home in his chair to his houſe in Wigmore-Row, near Oxford chapel, while his footman was knocking at the Door five footpads came up to him and called him by his name, and demanded his watch and money, or elſe they would blow his brains out, which he deliver'd to them; and then they made off with their booty undiſcover'd.

On wedneſday laſt a porter belonging to a nobleman was committed to the Gatehouſe, for committing a rape on the body of a child of 9 years of age.

Briſtol, Feb. 3. Laſt Tueſday night, and for ſeveral days paſt at intervals, we have had very ſtormy weather: But on Wedneſday morning, a little after four o'clock, the general part of the inhabitants of this city, was ſtruck into a conſternation, by the moſt terrible claps of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain that the oldeſt man living can remember at this ſeaſon of the year; which at preſent is uncommonly mild, the ſharpneſs of the winter quarter ſeeming to have bid itſelf, biding fair, hitherto, rather for a continuance of it, than otherwiſe.—The moſt ſhocking time of the thunder held about a quarter of an hour; but the continuance of this dreadful tempeſt, it is computed, laſted about half an hour, or more.——The lightning continued the whole time to a ſurprizing degree, flaſhing from the element at very ſhort diſtances.——The lightning ſet fire to a hay rick, at Long Aſhton; the greateſt part of which was conſumed.——A man from the neighbourhood of St. George's, who uſually brings pork and bacon to our market, being at that time in the ſtorm, was beat off his horſe, which taking fright, ran into a drain of water, with his loading of pork, &c. and was drowned.——A fiſherman who was at the ſame time coming to market, reports, that the hail-ſtones were as big as the tops of his fingers; and that it was with the greateſt difficulty he got to town with his fiſh.

ANNAPOLIS.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this Province met here; when his Excellency the Governor opened the Seſſion with the following Speech; *viz.*

'*Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houſes of Aſſembly,*

'IT is with great Pleaſure that I meet you at any Time, as nothing is more agreeable to me, than an Opportunity of concurring with you in any Meaſure for the Publick Good: At preſent it gives me a particular Satisfaction, that I can congratulate you with ſo much Reaſon, on the Succeſs of our Endeavours for the Advancement of our Staple.

'At our Meeting laſt Year, I took Notice of the general Approbation our Inſpection Law met with at home; and expreſſed my Hopes, that a few Years Experience would make it agreeable to every Body here: Hitherto my Expectations have been fully anſwered, and I flatter myſelf, that Time will ſoon wear away the few Prejudices that may ſtill remain againſt ſo very uſeful, and indeed neceſſary a Law.

'But however juſtly the ſeveral Regulations in this Law may be calculated for the Intereſt of the Planter, a great deal, as I formerly obſerved to you, muſt always depend upon the due Execution of it; therefore I cannot but earneſtly recommend this again to your Conſideration, that the reaſonable Hopes we have of the future Proſperity of our Trade, may not be in any Degree fruſtrated by any Want of Care and Attention in ourſelves.

'As to my own Part, you may be aſſured of my ſincere Deſire to promote your Happineſs in every Reſpect: It is not only my Inclination, but I look upon it as my Duty, and ſhall ever think myſelf happy in Proportion as the Benefit the Public may reap from my Adminiſtration.

'Theſe are my real Sentiments, and I can truly ſay, that I have never recommended any Thing to you, but what I ſincerely thought for your Intereſt; even the Three Pence per Hogſhead for Arms and Ammunition, which the Duty of my Station muſt always oblige me to preſs in a particular Manner, concerns the Government no further, than as it is neceſſary for the Safety and Defence of the Province, which every Man of Property in the Country is eſſentially intereſted in, tho'

'tho' the Inhabitants upon the Borders must be always expos-
'ed to the most immediate Danger; and it is certainly more
'convenient to raise a small Sum yearly, than to have Arms
'and Ammunition to provide upon a sudden Emergency, which
'no Man can tell how soon may happen.

'The other temporary Laws you will of Course take under
'your Consideration; and as I make no Doubt of your good
'Disposition for the public Service, I hope we shall avoid all
'unnecessary Disputes, and be able to give such Dispatch to
'Business, as to make our Meeting not only advantageous but
'easy to the People.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TURLINGTON's BALSAM,

SO much fam'd for the many wonderful Cures it has performed in several Parts of the World, is Sold at the Post-Office in *Annapolis*.

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable Lower House of Assembly, now sitting, will be publish'd once or twice a Week during the Session, (and the whole compleated soon after the Close of the Session. Any Gentlemen (not entitled to them by Law) who are inclinable to take them, either as they are publish'd, or all together after the Assembly breaks up, are desired to give in their Names to the Printer as soon as possible; for very few or none, will be Printed, but what shall be bespoke: The Price is Three Pence per Day.

Cæcil County, *May* 7, 1750.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber (in Company with a Servant Lad of Dr. *Bradford*'s), a short Convict Fellow, about 21 Years old, named *Jacob Parrot*, born in the West of *England*, as may be perceiv'd by his Speech; he has been a Footman, and is full of Talk and awkward Cringes: He took with him a greyish Kersey Jacket with Brass Buttons, a reddish Serge ditto lined with Linnen, two Pair of Osnabrigs Petticoat Trowsers, two Osnabrigs Shirts, a Dowlass ditto, old Thread Stockings, a Pair of Shoes with Brass Buckles, and a new Felt Hat: He lately wore his own short lightish brown Hair, which he sometimes curls, but perhaps may have cut it off. He pretends to be a Barber, a Sawyer, and Shoemaker, and has lately cut his left Thumb with an Axe.

Dr. *Bradford*'s Lad, named *James Jones*, was born in *Ireland*, aged about 16 or 17; and took with him an old blue Cloth Coat, a white Kersey ditto, a strip'd Linsey Jacket, brown Breeches, Yarn Stockings, two Holland Shirts and two Caps of the Doctor's, two Dollars, some dry'd Beef and Bacon, and some Rum; his Hair lately cut off.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, or either of them (above ten Miles from home), so as their Masters may have them again, shall have Twenty Shillings for each, more than the Law allows, paid by me, HUGH JONES.

RAN away early this Morning, from the Ship *Friendship*, *John Sedgwick* Commander, then lying off *Annapolis*, a Sailor named *William Morgan* about 30 Years of Age, a Native of *Wales*. He is a thin spare Man of a middling Stature and brown Complexion, much pitted with the Small Pox, wears his own Hair; and I think has lost one of his Teeth out of the lower Jaw.

He took the Ship's Yaul, and brought away his Chest and Bedding, and is suppos'd to be harbour'd in some House in Town.

Whoever secures the said *Morgan* so as he may be had again, shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by JOHN SEDGWICK.

STRAYED from a Plantation near *Annapolis*, on the 22d of *April* last, a Dark Bay Gelding, about 14 Hands high, with a Sprig Tail, is Branded on the near Buttock with the Letter M, his left Ear is cropp'd, with a Slit down it, has several white Saddle-Spots on his Back, trots well, and has been used to draw in a Chaise; he is supposed to be gone towards *Monocksey*, from whence he was purchased. —Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber at *Annapolis*, or to his House in St. *Mary*'s County, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges. G. PLATER.

THIS is to give Notice, that if *John Waite*, or *Walter* (who came from *Blyton*, near *Gainsborough* in *Lincolnshire*, and is supposed to be now somewhere in *Maryland*), be living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, he may hear of something to his Advantage. He is supposed to live, or to have lived, with one *Aquila Carr*; but in what Part of the Province is not known.

RAN away from the Subscribers in *Queen Anne*'s County, on the 22d of *April* last, the two following Servan. Men: *Richard Waite*, a West Country Man, of a dark Complexion, aged about 26 Years; had on an old Felt Hat, a blue Jacket with Leather Buttons, a Swanskin Ditto, old Leather Breeches, coarse Shirt, old Shoes, and Stockings large ribb'd.

The other is also a West Country Man, of a fair Complexion, about 25 Years of Age, and has lost three Fingers from his right Hand: He had on an old Castor Hat, a Linnen Cap, a dark-colour'd Fustian Frock, an Osnabrigs Shirt, wide Trowsers, old Shoes and Stockings.

Whoever secures the said Servants, or either of them, so as their respective Masters may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, if taken in this Province; or if out of it, Fifty Shillings; paid by HENRY WILLIAMS, ABRAHAM WILLIAMS.

Kent Island, *April* 25, 1750.

WHEREAS it has been, of late, frequently reported to Persons on the Road, that the Subscriber's Boats are not at home; as likewise, that they are not so large as others; to the great Prejudice of the said Subscriber. This is therefore to desire all Persons not to take Notice of such Reports; for that the said Boats constantly attend, to carry Persons to *Annapolis*, and from *Annapolis* to *Kent* Island; and are as large as any other Boats, used to carry Passengers between those two Places. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

N. B. The said *Hutchings* has very good Entertainment for Man and Horse, at his House on *Kent* Island; and is to be spoke with, when in *Annapolis*, at the House of Mr. *Thomas Williamson*.

April 23, 1750.

BROKE out of the Goal of *Frederick* County in *Maryland*, on the 6th Instant at Night, the following Men, who were all committed for Debt; *viz.*

William Snowden, a spare Man, a Taylor by Trade;

William Jenkins, a short well-set Fellow, a Labourer;

George Tarr (lately come from *Pennsylvania*), a Carpenter by Trade;

John Hack, a Labourer.

The two last are *Dutchmen*, but speak middling good *English*.

N. B. No Criminals were in Prison, when the above Persons broke out.

Whoever secures the said Persons in any Goal, so that the Subscriber may get them again, shall have Five Pounds Reward of the Currency where taken, for said *Snowden*; and Forty Shillings for each of the others; paid by GEORGE GORDON, Sheriff of *Frederick* County.

April 25, 1750.

WHEREAS Mr. *William Govane*, of *Anne Arundel* County, Merchant, is lately departed this Province, and gone beyond Sea: This is therefore to give Notice to all Persons indebted to the said *Govane*, that unless they discharge their respective Debts, in two Months from the Date hereof, they may expect to be put to Trouble. And if any Person or Persons have any just Demands on the said *Govane*, they are desired to apply immediately for Payment to

ANNE GOVANE, GEO. STEUART, } Attorneys in Fact.

April 8, 1750.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that I will not pay any Debt, or Debts, contracted by my Wife, *Anne Jordan*, living in *St. Mary's* County, from this Date: And I do hereby forewarn all Persons whatsoever, from dealing with her on my Account. *Witness my Hand.*

JAMES JORDAN.

STRAYED

STRAYED away, the second Week in *November* last, from the Plantation of Mr. *Francis Lee*, deceased, near the Head of *Bohemia*, in *Cecil* County, a small Dapple-grey Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded I D, the two Letters join'd together; he paces out of Hand, goes wide behind, and has a black Spot upon his Back. Whoever will bring the said Horse to Mr. *James Hollyday*, on *Chester* River in *Queen Anne's* County, shall have Three Pounds Reward.

LEONARD HOLLYDAY.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, at the Naval-Office on *North Potowmack*, on or about the 26th of last *March*, two Black Horses, with bald Faces. One has much Hair rubb'd off his Sides, being used to go in a Chair. The other has one white hind Foot, and is a Draught of Chair Horse. Their Brands (if any) are unknown to the Subscriber.

Whoever brings the said Horses to me, if found in *Charles* County, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, or Fifteen Shillings for either; and if found in any other County, Twenty Shillings for each, paid on Delivery to RICHARD LEE.

N. B. I bought them from Mr. *Waters*, and so suppose they may go backwards.

RAN away on the 12th of this Instant at Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named *John Sergentson*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a lusty broad well set Fellow, much pock-fretten, speaks the *Yorkshire* Dialect, has been brought up a Jockey, and understands making of Nets; it is probable he will make towards *Annapolis*, having liv'd some Time with Mr. *John Campbell* there. He had on a brown Coat mix'd with grey, a fustian Jacket, a light colour'd cotton ditto, both double breasted with brass buttons, a Pair of wide Trowsers, and a white Shirt. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, living near *John Thomas's* on *Snowden's* Manner, shall receive a Pistole Reward.

HUGH THOMAS.

N. B. He is a bold impudent sly Fellow, and is supposed to have taken with him a young Bay Stallion, with a new Bridle and a middling good Saddle.

April 18, 1750.

THERE having been a Quantity of Tobacco shipp'd on board the following Ships, to Mr. *Hanbury*; *viz.*

1745, The *Friendship*, *Philip Young*;
1744, The *Anne*, *Jacob Hales*;
1745, The *Rose*, *Thomas Morrison*;
The *Humber*, *Thomas Story*;
1746, The *Winchelsea*, *Thomas Cornish*;
The *Britannia*, *John Hutchinson*;
1747, The *Ridley*, *John Jackson*;
The *Spencer*, *Adam Spencer*;
The *Bridge Town*, *James Barrett*;
The *Delight*, *John Hunter*;
The *Fell*, *Robert Brown*;
1748, The *Diamond*, *Nathaniel Chew*;
The *Winchelsea*, *Thomas Cornish*;
The *Eastern Branch*, *Temple Chevalier*;
The *Sea Nymph*, *Richard Story*;

The Proprietors whereof not being known, he has sent an Account of the Proceeds to the Subscriber; who will inform the Owners, upon their producing their Bills of Lading, or describing their Marks and Numbers, and making appear their Right to such Tobacco. NATHANIEL CHEW.

For LONDON,

The Ship PRUDENCE, *now lying in* Patuxent *River*, *Capt.* POWER *Commander*,

WILL Sail with all possible Expedition, having a great Part of her Loading already engaged; takes in Tobacco, with Liberty of Consignment, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton.

For Freight or Passage, agree with Capt. *Michael Hubbert* in *Baltimore-Town*, Mr. *David Arnold* at *Lower-Marlborough*, Mr. *John Raitt*, or Mr. *Lancelot Jacques* in *Annapolis*, or the said Master on board.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 15th Day of May, *at the House of the Subscriber in* Annapolis,

SUNDRY Sorts of Houshold Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Brass, Pewter, and several other Goods, too tedious to mention; for Ready Money only. The Sale will begin at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon. GEORGE DOWDEY.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Osborn Sprigg*, Esq; late High Sheriff of *Prince George's* County, Deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment: And all those who have any legal Demands on the said Mr. *Sprigg's* Estate, are requested to bring in their respective Claims to *Mr. Baruch Williams*, or to RACHEL SPRIGG, Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber, living near *Pickawaxen* Church in *Charles* County, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silversmith's Work, in the neatest, best, and cheapest Manner; and engraves all Sorts of Coats of Arms, or any other Kind of Engraving. Any Gentlemen that have Occasion to employ me in any of the above Sorts of Work, may depend on being faithfully and expeditiously served, by *Their humble Servant*,

JEREMIAH LEVI.

WILLIAM RANDALL, SADLER,

LIVING between the City-Gate and the Sign of the *Thistle* in *Annapolis*, makes or mends Saddles, Housings, Bags, Bridles, or any Thing of that Kind, at very reasonable Rates, and in the best Manner.

To be SOLD

A Tract of Land, called *Inverness*, lying on the Waggon Road near *Little Monocksy*, in *Frederick* County, and containing 575 Acres. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Thomas Jennings* in *Annapolis*.

TO BE LET,

Within a Mile of Capt. Hopper's *Ins-toBing-House*, in *Queen Anne's* County,

A Good new Brick Dwelling-House, 50 Feet by 20, with a flush Cellar, seven Fire places, a Brick Kitchen 24 Feet by 20, a good Brick Oven, a Garden, &c. very convenient for a Merchant or Private Gentleman. Any person inclining to rent the said House, may apply to the Subscriber living near the Premises. MATTHEW DOCKERY.

For LONDON,

The Ship SPEEDWELL, JAMES CREAGH *Master*,

WILL Sail this Month, if possible, having good Part of her Loading engaged, takes in Tobacco, with Liberty, at Seven Pounds Sterling per Ton. For Freight or Passage apply to said Master, on board the said Ship lying at *Annapolis*: Or, on Notice given, will wait on any Gentlemen that desire it. JAMES CREAGH.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Corn, Wheat, or Pork, good *West-India* Rum, Molasses, Loaf Sugar, Chocolate, with several Sorts of *European* and *India* Goods.

PATRICK CREAGH.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Richard Bennett*, late of *Queen Anne's* County, Esq; deceased, upon Bill, Bond, Account, or otherwise, are hereby desired to come and adjust their respective Ballances: And those who have any Demands on the Estate of the said *Richard Bennett*, are desired to bring in their Accounts, and they shall be duly paid by the Subscriber; who will attend on Monday and Wednesday in every Week, at his Dwelling-House on *Wye* River, in *Talbot* County, for the Purposes aforesaid.

EDWARD LLOYD, Executor.

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